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CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS

10c
25c 50c

"Like glorious sunshine our prices fall,
Their golden rays shed dollars for you all."

Our stock of Clothing must be sold, and when we say must be sold 'tis no idle talk -- no advertising catch-phrase. We make the prices move them.

IF YOU NEED AN OVERCOAT,
IF YOU NEED A SUIT,
IF YOU NEED A PAIR TROUSERS,
IF YOU NEED A BOY'S SUIT
For one-third less than their value now is the time to act.

Do you realize what one-third off means?

You get a \$5.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$3.33.
You get a \$10.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$6.67.
You get a \$15.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$10.00.
You get a \$20.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$13.33.
You get a \$25.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$16.67.
You get a \$30.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$20.00.
You get a \$35.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$23.33.
You get a \$40.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$26.67.
You get a \$45.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$30.00.
You get a \$50.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$33.33.
You get a \$55.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$36.67.
You get a \$60.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$40.00.
You get a \$65.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$43.33.
You get a \$70.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$46.67.
You get a \$75.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$50.00.
You get a \$80.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$53.33.
You get a \$85.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$56.67.
You get a \$90.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$60.00.
You get a \$95.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$63.33.
You get a \$100.00 Suit or Overcoat for \$66.67.

Strictly cash during this sale -- no charges, no exchanges, no goods on approval.

HIRSHBERG,
The Banner Clothier,
2606 Washington ave., Atlantic Hotel Building.

M. H. Lash,

The Leading Furniture Dealer,

Is now in New York buying goods for the Spring trade.

He will come back prepared to give his patrons the best that the market affords for the very lowest price, as he is right on the floor and is paying cash, thereby saving his discounts.

No More Dread of the Dental Chair

Painless extracting by a simple application applied to the gums. No sleeping agents or cocaine is used; no pain after results, and our EXTRACTING IS POSITIVELY PAINLESS.

We are not content with cheap dental services, but with first-class dentists, and our prices are about one-half usually charged by them.

EXTRACTING.....25 cents
SILVER FILLING.....50 cents
GOLD FILLING.....50 cents up
TEETH CLEANED.....75 cents
A GOOD SET OF TEETH.....\$8.00
BEST SET OF TEETH.....\$10.00
No better made no matter what they cost.

Partial Sets in Proportion.
BRIDGE WORK AND CROWNS 22 KARAT GOLD, \$5.00 PER TOOTH.
DR. R. LEE ROBINSON, Dentist,
P. O. Building, over Daily Press Office, Newport News, Va.
Office Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

PURE ICE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GOLD STORAGE,
INCANDESCENT LIGHTS,
MOTOR POWER.

ARC,
Incandescent and Bell Wiring done on short notice.
Inspection guaranteed.
Electric and Combination Fixtures of Factory Prices.
*****PHONE 2515*****

Electric Lights;
Sole U.S. Convent
No Dirt,
No Odor,
No Matches.

Peninsula Electric Light and Power Co.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
(Board of Directors meet third Tuesday in each month.)

G. G. SMITH & CO.,
Seventeenth St. and Lafayette Ave.
Phone 2524. 2225 W. & Main

news a good thing
when he sees it, and for the merry Yuletide season looks around for good, clean coal that will thoroughly warm your rooms in Christmas weather, and make them cheery and comfortable for the very first. He's homesick and would like to talk to some one from his native town. I didn't tell him any different. You --
They were on their way home at last. "You'll be apt to have a caller to-morrow," said her cousin. "That young doctor from Montreal is coming to know you better. He feels confident that you belong to his city. He says he was attracted by your accent from the very first. He's homesick and would like to talk to some one from his native town. I didn't tell him any different. You --
But the young woman gasped "Chicago!" and fainted.

SITUATION IN THE EAST

Big Japanese Fleet Going to China.

GRAVE CRISIS IMPENDING

The Issue Must be Decided Peacefully in a Few Days or War May Result.
Russia's Threatening Attitude.

(By telegraph.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.—The aspect of the eastern crisis is warlike. Reinforcements of the British and French fleets are now in the Baltic. Today comes the news from Yokohama that the Japanese fleet of nine ships will sail to the Chinese coast within six days, after an inspection by the Mikado, with Wei-Hai-Wei as the supposed destination.

Russia's threatening attitude toward China is the immediate cause of the crisis. Competition between England and Russia for ascendancy in Chinese affairs has reached an issue that must be decided peacefully in a few days or result in immediate war. Upon the highest authority it is said that Japan is acting in the fullest accord with England.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon commented upon the dispatch from Yokohama saying that a fleet of nine Japanese warships will leave Japan in the course of a week for Chinese waters, says: "Japan is prepared for war. That, in a nutshell, is the news from Yokohama today and it is really the first news of the Chinese crisis. It was obvious that the Japanese government had stopped telegraphic communication, which it never does except when mobilizing the army or navy. That is, it is obvious that it has been doing. It is almost certain that the destination of the fleet is Wei-Hai-Wei, and there is no doubt the movement means that the status quo will not be altered by Russia's combination of Russia's allies, in defiance of Great Britain and Japan. So long as the defensive policy is equality of opportunity in China they are in a position to enforce their claims."

The St. James Gazette also gives prominence to a list of the ships in the Japanese navy, pointing out its immense fighting strength and says: "Even with Great Britain a mere sympathetic onlooker, it is probable that Japan could finish off all the Russian and German warships in the Suez in short order. Great Britain, even including the powerful, has not a vessel in the North Pacific capable of standing in battle against three battleships which Japan possesses."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Paris, published this afternoon, says orders have been received at Cherbourg and Toulon to immediately prepare the battleships Bruix and Vauban to enforce the French squadron in the far East.
PARIS, Jan. 21.—The news that the French warships Bruix and Vauban have been ordered to sail immediately for China is confirmed. The two ships will sail on January 24. Admiral de Beaumont has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French squadron in the far East. He will hoist his flag on board the Vauban.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Jan. 21.—The fifth day of the strike at New Bedford with the strikers still firm in their position. There has been no disorder of any kind.

BIDDEFORD, ME., Jan. 21.—It is announced today that the officers of the Pepperell and Laconia mills will attempt to start both mills next Monday. All of the text of the strike is expected to return to work at a 10 per cent. reduction can do so. The union men are positive that not enough men will return to work to start the mills.

A UNIVERSAL ACCIDENT.

People who are under the impression that accident befalls not only the nationally but provincially as well will perhaps be somewhat reassured by reading the following incident:
The experience is that of a Chicago woman who made a visit to New York a short while ago. Up to the time of her visit to the Eastern metropolis she supposed that she spoke fairly good English. She read none but the best authors, and as her friends were all numbered among the cultured people, there seemed no reason why she should not catch her sentiments in pure, substantial Anglo-Saxon. Nothing did she expect to find. At least, she was not aware that she did. After arriving in New York, however, she learned that she not only failed to understand, but that it was a many-sided affair that was truly perplexing.

She attended a reception one evening where literary and aesthetic people presided. The conversation was in English. She read none but the best authors, and as her friends were all numbered among the cultured people, there seemed no reason why she should not catch her sentiments in pure, substantial Anglo-Saxon. Nothing did she expect to find. At least, she was not aware that she did. After arriving in New York, however, she learned that she not only failed to understand, but that it was a many-sided affair that was truly perplexing.

"I am glad, madam," he said, in the language of the conversation, "to know that you are from my town. That Boston accent is bound to betray the speaker wherever it may be heard."
The Chicago woman flashed him one keen glance, then seeing that he was in earnest, she said:
"I fear you have made a mistake: I am from Chicago."
Soon after she began talking to an elderly woman.
"You are from Georgia, of course," said the other woman. "I can always tell a Georgian anywhere. There is nobody on earth who pronounces 'a' as 'u' like the person born and bred in that State."
And again was the Chicago woman obliged to proclaim the city of her nativity.

Later a young man commented on her accent. "From Nova Scotia, of course," he said pleasantly. "I hail from there myself, and it is a pleasure to see someone who speaks as they do there. The minute you pronounced my name I knew you were from my part of the country. Nobody else could say it with just that accent. Again she gasped out something about Chicago.
"I've been homesick and out of place tonight," he said. "Nobody here from my section of the globe. You're the first person I've met all evening that hails from west of the Rocky mountains. The minute I heard you speak I knew you were from the far West. We never lose our accent, it seems, wherever we may go."
Just before the reception ended the suave young man who stood at her side leaned forward and said:
"I'll drive over to see you some day, if you don't mind."
"You'll do what?"
"I'll come to see you. I'll wager we don't live more than ten miles apart. My home is in Robinson, W. Va., and you cannot live far away. An accent such as yours and mine is never heard outside of our immediate vicinity."
They were on their way home at last. "You'll be apt to have a caller to-morrow," said her cousin. "That young doctor from Montreal is coming to know you better. He feels confident that you belong to his city. He says he was attracted by your accent from the very first. He's homesick and would like to talk to some one from his native town. I didn't tell him any different. You --
But the young woman gasped "Chicago!" and fainted.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED ABOUT THE PIERS.

Entrances and Clearances at the Custom House. List of Vessels Now in Port. Other Marine Items.

Weather Forecast
(By Telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—For Virginia—Fair; followed by increasing cloudiness and light rain Saturday night; variable winds, becoming easterly.

CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.
Sun rises 7:14
Sun sets 5:21
Low water 9:04 A. M. and 9:24 P. M.
High water 2:44 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Marine Miscellany.

There were no arrivals yesterday.
Steamer Frieda (Br.), Barclay, Bordeaux.
Steamer James Tucker (Br.), Guy, Swansea.

Steamer Appomattox (Br.), Foyle, London.
Bark Greenland (Br.), Anderson, Cardiff.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Arrived: Enoch, Newport News.
GREENOCK.—Returned Jacob Bright, from Liverpool for Hampton Roads, (has properly broken).

LAS PALMAS, Jan. 19.—Sailed: Aurelia, Hampton Roads.

Norfolk's Port List.

NORFOLK, Jan. 21.—Arrived: Barze T. J. Cleaver, Odell, Norfolk and Philadelphia; steamer Montrose (Br.), Jones, New Orleans for Havre; steamer Aphodet (Br.), Mathias, New Orleans for Havre.
Sailed: Schooner Marguerite, Providence; General S. E. Merwin, Providence; tug Asher J. Hudson, London, with cargo Henry A. Litchfield, Norfolk; Italian bark Africa, Teglia, Marsella.

Cleared: Steamer Mendota (Br.), Shadwick, Bremen; steamer Vedra (Br.), Prout, Leath.

THE WINTER LOAD LINE.

Advantage Enjoyed by Newport News May be Abolished.

If the British Board of Trade decides to adopt the recommendation of the Lloyd's Register Committee and heed the petitions coming from northern commercial bodies by extending the winter free-board so that it shall not only apply to northern ports, but to all ports north of Hatteras, Newport News, as well as Baltimore and Norfolk, will lose the just advantage now allowed them of loading vessels four inches deeper in October to March, owing to their more favorable location as winter ports for vessels journeying to and from Europe.

It looks now as if the British Board of Trade will rule against these ports, in which case all northern ports, including New York, will be placed on an equality with Newport News the whole year round.

New York is the principal port agitating this question, claiming that the three Southern ports enjoy an unjust advantage over that port and that the current number of the New York Maritime Register contains the following:

"The Lloyd's Register Committee who have been under consideration the North Atlantic winter free-board question at the instance of the London Board of Trade, have, it appears, resolved by a large majority to recommend that the present rule should be continued, but that it should apply to all ports north of Hatteras, which would of course include Baltimore and New York. This conclusion has been reached by the committee after having gone carefully over the statistics of disasters happening to vessels on the voyage across the Atlantic from the Hampton Roads northward, covering the past three winters, which showed that of 3,233 steamers which sailed outward from the ports north of Baltimore during the year 1910, one steamer was lost, and of the 1,382 steamers which sailed outward from Hampton Roads four steamers were lost. Whether the Board of Trade will adopt the recommendation of Lloyd's committee, as it stands or in some modified form, cannot be stated, although at the present time it seems quite probable that the board will make a rule apply to all ports north of Cape Hatteras."

"Strong influence is being brought to bear upon that body both in England and in this country with a view to abolishing the discrimination against the ports to which the present rule applies. The movement in this direction is being carried on by the shipping companies of our own country, as well as by the several ports affected by the present load line, until definite results are arrived at in respect to it. The expression of opinion is being collected by continuing the winter load line and its further application to ports as far South as Cape Hatteras will undoubtedly have great weight with the London board, in reaching a decision in the matter, and it seems more than probable that the committee's recommendations will be adopted. Should the board decide to continue the rule as modified would probably remain a permanent one for many years to come."

The Glasgow Herald of January 6th published a suggestive paragraph on the "Winter Load Line." The intelligence it contains will not serve to gladden the maritime communities of Newport News, Norfolk and Baltimore. It is as follows:
"Another step toward reform in connection with the North Atlantic load line has just been taken by the Board of Trade. After considering the statistics of disasters to ships collected by Lloyd's Register, the Board has decided to extend the winter load line to all ports north of Cape Hatteras. These statistics are the Lloyd's Bureau Veritas and the Lloyd's Corporation, which has its headquarters at Glasgow. "No date has been fixed for a reconsideration of the matter, but it is probable that it will be held at an early date."

Steamships to sail.
The following steamships are scheduled to sail from Newport News with cargoes for foreign ports on the dates given:
Fram, Funch, Edey & Co., for Liverpool January 25.
Shenandoah, Furness, Withy & Co. (Ltd.), for Liverpool January 26.
Cromarty, Furness, Withy & Co. (Ltd.), for London January 26.
Cluden, Funch, Edey & Co., for Rotterdam and Amsterdam January 29.
Carnegie, Funch, Edey & Co., for Hamburg January 31.
Nicola II, Funch, Edey & Co., for Copenhagen and Revel February 5.
Kanawa, Furness, Withy & Co. (Ltd.), for Liverpool February 7.
Andraema, Funch, Edey & Co., for Glasgow February 7.
Lord Londonderry, Funch, Edey & Co., for Belfast and Dublin February 10.
Marie Jebsen, Funch, Edey & Co., for Bristol February 10.
St. Enoch, Funch, Edey & Co., for Antwerp February 10.
Barry, Funch, Edey & Co., for Bristol February 10.
Rappahannock, Furness, Withy & Co. (Ltd.), Liverpool February 12.
St. Markock, Funch, Edey & Co., for Antwerp February 12.
Xenia, Funch, Edey & Co., for Copenhagen and Revel March 1.

Diamond Shoals Lighthouse.

The light-ship, specially built for the purpose and now placed off Diamond Shoals, Cape Hatteras, is said to be the only successful safeguard for navigation ever placed there.

It has been in position three months

and has braved a dozen gales, some of them the fiercest that ever swept the ocean. Today the vessel lies as tranquil and peaceful at her anchor as if she had just arrived.

BRYAN ON CURRENCY.

Editor of the Richmond Times Delivers an Address in Boston.

(By Telegraph.)
BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The Massachusetts Reform Club listened to two interesting speeches tonight on "The Currency Condition of the South," by Hon. John W. Fries, of North Carolina, and Hon. Joseph Bryan, of Virginia.
Mr. Fries, who was a member of the monetary commission, received a hearty welcome. He said:
"In the last election the Republican, or sound money, vote of North Carolina, was thrown in the middle and western parts of the State, where are located the cotton industries, now considered to be the greatest competitors of Massachusetts. The silver men in the South are sure of their position, and feel sure that that money, if once brought into existence, would be a cure for all their many ills."

Speaking of the work of the monetary commission, Mr. Fries said that the gold standard was found established, not only in this country, but in every other important country in the world. Mr. Bryan outlined the situation in the South with reference to currency reform, and the needs of the South in connection with the plan of the monetary commission. He took Virginia as a criterion, and compared her condition at the outbreak of the war with that which obtained after the surrender of Appomattox, with the idea of showing why the conservatism in financial matters for which the Southern States were respected in the earlier days, had been thrown aside.

At 1867, said Mr. Bryan, "the old State of Virginia, which included West Virginia, had a population of about 1,000,000, white people, and 500,000 negroes. Nearly all of the land was held in slavery. Agriculture was the chief occupation. The negroes had no part whatever in any of the business affairs of the State, and being under civil disabilities, they were the plantations of their masters who represented them in every respect. The banking facilities, which the million of white people had at their disposal, were of a very inferior character, and no complaint was ever heard about a lack of money in any part of the State. This was accomplished through the banks which were chartered by the commonwealth, and in some of which the commonwealth had an interest. They had liberal authority for establishing their branches and most of them were in the cities. The limitation being that they should never issue notes for a greater amount than five to one for specie in their vaults."

The State then had \$16,000,000 of banking capital and \$10,000,000 of circulation, a circulation confined to Virginia. The banks had in their vaults all the specie that was requisite to redeem any of these notes. A more contented and happy people it is almost impossible to imagine.
The Confederate soldier returned to his home, when the success of the Union armies had assured the payment of every obligation of the United States, and enormous sums had been paid by those who had taken the bonds and notes of the government, which had been issued to vindicate the integrity of the Union, the Virginia found a solitary hoard and a solitary currency, and little left to him but the soil of his beloved State, and the blue canopy of heaven.
At this very time, when the use of credit would seem to be almost a necessity to existence, the national bank act was further amended by the passage of the ten per cent. act, so as to require that the final extinguishment of all State bank issues. As there were no United States bonds held in Virginia, it was impossible for her people to comply with the conditions of that act, in order to have currency, and so it was only in cities like Richmond and Norfolk, and perhaps Lynchburg, was banking established by enterprising individuals. The farmer, if he got money at all, could only do so under terms that were ruinous. One and a half per cent. per month was the regular rate where, in 1860, a local currency of \$10,000,000 scattered throughout the State, was used by the people. The State, as a rule, to all who were entitled to credit. The situation is now that the great farms have generally been broken up, and are filled by small farmers who have no connection with large cities, and however good their credit may be in their own neighborhood, are utterly unknown to the bankers. These are the people who complain of the scarcity of money. It is not heard in the cities but in the country, and the countrymen, ignorant of the provisions of the national bank act, which forbids those responsible and well established methods which prevailed before the war for supplying the currency, have been taught to believe that it was demonization of silver that produced the scarcity, which is to them indeed an actual and cruel stringency."

The speaker then went on to compare Massachusetts with Virginia, in the matter of currency, pointing out that in the former State with an area of about 8,000 square miles there is some locality for every fifty-five square miles where banking is done. Within the same area in Virginia, the Fredericksburg railroad, and north of Hampton, there were twenty counties containing about 5,000 square miles of territory in which a man could make a deposit, draw a check or make a loan.

In the superb James River Valley, as fertile and fruitful a section as could be found in any State of the Union, between Lynchburg and Richmond, a distance of 140 miles, the solitary place of deposit was at Scottsville, about 10 miles from Lynchburg. In this same valley there were State banks in 1860, with resources of nearly \$900,000. "There are many men who now join in the cry for free silver, but I would say to you, 'who know nothing of the affluence of banking enjoyed by their fathers forty years ago. But they know perfectly well, without understanding the reason why, that they are now in a terrible state of restriction. Is it surprising that the demonization of silver should be used as the explanation of their troubles?"

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Bryan, "there are deep principles involved in this controversy, which cannot be violated without consequences so severe that one must stand appalled in contemplation of their possibilities. There is a principle of natural liberty; there is a principle of justice; there is a principle of human sympathy, the observance of all of which must lie at the root of peaceful and orderly government. There was no doubt a sentiment that the vanquished deserved that what they got, and that the conquerors were right and free, but I would say to you, 'I am not alone in this belief—that it would have been less disastrous and more merciful to have depopulated the captive Southern army, and then given their surviving comrades their natural liberties, than to have passed, first the national bank act, and the restriction laws. The consequences of universal suffrage and a currency of silver and credit accomplished by these bank laws have retarded the progress of the South and turned that section over to the free silver delusion, bringing untold ills upon a whole nation from which you yourselves, have not been exempt."

"I do not hope for an unqualified repeal of the ten per cent. tax on State banks, although it is the almost universal opinion in my country that the restoration of the banks to the place they occupied before the war would be the death of the silver error, but I

feel greatly encouraged by the splendid work of the monetary commission, which presents a plan thoroughly sound in its fundamental principles, and which will in the course of time work out in a great measure the relief we need."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Interesting News and Gossip from the National Capital.

(By telegraph.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Long has given great satisfaction to the workers at the Portsmouth navy yard by deciding to refrain from making any cut at present in their wages. Some time ago the men lodged a protest with the secretary against a cut proposed to be made by the local navy yard and Secretary Long took it under consideration. Today a number of the men called at the department under the lead of Representative Young, of Portsmouth district, and were told by the secretary that, inasmuch as no cut had been made elsewhere as yet, he did not believe it would be fair to make an exception in the case of the Portsmouth men.

LUTHER ON THE STAND.

(By Telegraph.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Adolph L. Luetger went on the witness stand today and told the jury the story of the doings in his sausage factory on the night of May 1. He endeavored to explain the mystery surrounding the disappearance of his wife, for whose murder he is being tried.

Luetger proved to be a very lachrymose witness, his tears coming frequently and in considerable volume whenever the name of his wife was brought into the case. He will take the stand again tomorrow.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Quong Pong, the celebrated Chinese acrobat and physician, died this morning at the Hudson Street Hospital, of consumption. Quong posed as an oracle of Joss and a dispenser of all good and evil things. He was 40 years old. All Chinatown is in mourning.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LOT

IN THE City of Newport News.

Acting under decree of the Circuit Court of the City of Williamsburg and County of James City, concerning the chancery suit therein pending, under the short name and style of L. A. Russell, plaintiff, against H. B. Warren, rep of John E. Geddy, as defendant, I will sell at public auction before the Court House door at Newport News, Va., on

THURSDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1911,

at 12 o'clock M., that valuable lot of land situated in the city of Newport News, Va., known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of part of the city of Newport News, Va.," made by E. E. McLean, civil engineer, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's office of Warwick county, on the 25th day of September, 1884, by Let. No. 42, Block No. 13, together with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS: One-half cash and the residue on credit of six months, with bond and approved security for deferred payment, carrying interest from day of sale, the title to be retained till further order of said court.

NORVILLE L. HENLEY, Special Commissioner.

VIRGINIA.—City of Williamsburg, to wit: I, Thos. H. Geddy, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the City of Williamsburg and the county of James City, do certify that the bond required of Norville L. Henley, special commissioner in the suit of L. A. Russell vs. H. B. Warren per rep et als, has been given.

THOS. H. GEDDY, Clerk.

Jan 23-4ts

Irwin Tucker & Co.,

General Real Estate,

FIRE, LIFE and Accident Insurance Agents.

We represent leading Insurance Companies of the world and write

FIRE, LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE AT A REASONABLE RATE.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

in the best business and residential sections of Newport News.

Houses Sold on Small Cash Payments

and monthly sums thereafter, amounting to about what is paid for rent.

Local investment securities of all kinds dealt in and bought and sold.

Loans negotiated on collaterals and cheerfully furnished to parties desiring to invest or rep. Correspondence solicited.

Owners of real estate and city securities are invited to list their property with us for sale.

Notary Public in our office.

HICKMAN,

The Fisherman

From Hampton,

Will commence handling fish here No. 1007-11

D. R. E. J. APPLEWHITE, Notary.

Office: 28th St., near Washington Ave.

Opp. First National Bank, 1-1-11

First class table board

And Rooms at

Mrs. M. E. Drswells,

105 Twenty-seventh St. Hot and cold bath. Dinner served if desired. Popular prices.

B. D. Chandler

CONTRACTOR.

Grading, Excavating, Carling, Hauling of all kinds promptly attended to. Special attention to stevedoring. Men and teams furnished. Notice.

Office: 3100 Lafayette Avenue.

so 3-6m P. O. Box: 422

E. W. JOHNSON

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Plans and Specifications Prepared on Short Notice.

FOUR WORK A SPECIALTY

MILK from healthy cows

—stables as clean as a house and at a quart or 3 cents a pint. Milk from Jersey cows 8 cents a quart or 4 cents a pint in glass bottles. Delivered anywhere in the city.

J. E. LANGSLOW

nov 7-2m

Capital Dry Goods House.

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